The Lord's Prayer

AN INTERPRETATION FROM THE ARAMAIC

Although we know the prayer was written in Greek (a trader's dialect called "Kohlne"), the words were first spoken in the era's native language of Aramaic.

Aramaic has its own structure, grammar and cultural references; there are no words for colors, but comparisons to things of that color. There is no word for daily; the two syllable word for God-the-Father is a source of intense debate as to the complexity of the meaning. Over twenty translations can be found on the web.

In Aramaic, ideas can merge or interact with the words before or after to deepen the meaning.

I expected to be thrown out of AA because

- a) I don't smoke cigarettes,
- b) I don't drink coffee, and
- c) I'm not a Christian.

When asked why I say the Lord's Prayer at the end of the meeting, it is because of what the prayer says! I say it because the people who gave their experience and understanding to me, want to say the prayer as a statement of our shared recovery and dependence the Higher Power each of us defines for himself/herself.

The original language was not English and when we translate any document, we must reduce it to fit through the limitations of the new language. It is my hope that this examination of the meaning can help someone else overcome their objection to saying the prayer with the other people who have come to the meeting for our shared Recovery.

TRANSLATION KEY

Italic Blue - Aramaic (Romanized)

In Parens - (King James Standard)

Bulleted - • Translations

Ahwûn

(Our Father)

- * My Source/Creator
- * O cosmic Birther, from whom the breath of life comes
- * Radiance that Saturates the the universe

d'bwaschmâja

(Who art in Heaven)

- * That fills/saturates the universe, above and below
- * That who fills all realms of sound, light and vibration
- * That who is all of substance and vibration

Nethkâdasch schmachv

(Hallowed be Thy Name)

- * Your name is already sacred
- * May Your light be experienced in my utmost holiest
- * allow me to see / know / believe

Têtê malkuthach.

(Thy Kingdom Come)

- * Your Heavenly Domain approaches
- * Your Justice approaches
- * Your Will is already being done in Heaven

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Nehwêtzevjânachaikânad'bwaschmâja af b'arha.

(Thy Will be Done On Earth as it is In Heaven)

- * Let Your Will be true on earth (that is material and dense) just as it is in the universe (all that vibrates)
- * Your will is already being done within the Earth as it is already being done in the heavens

Hawvlân lachma. d'sûnkanân yaomâna

(Give us this day Our Daily Bread)

- Give us wisdom (understanding, assistance) according to our need
- * Sustain/Nourish me

Waschboklân chaubên wachtahên aikâna daf chnân schwoken l'chaijabên.

(And Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors)

* Forgive me and my wrongs to the extent I am able to give forgiveness to others.

Wela tachlân l'nesjuna

(And Lead us Not into Temptation)

- * Let us not be lost in superficial things (materialism, common temptations)
- * Free me from desire or free me from lies/illusion
- * Please do not put me to the test
- * Detach the fetters of faults that bind us, just as we let go the guilt we hold of others
- * allow me the same forgiveness to others as you are already showing to me

ela patzân min bischa

(But deliver us from Evil)

- * But let us be freed from that what keeps us off from our true purpose
- * Be my direction / purpose

metol dilachie malkutha wahaila wateschbuchta

(For thine is the kingdom and the power)

- * From you comes the all-working will, the vital strength to act
- * You are the source of the song that is life.

l'ahlâm almîn

(and the Glory Forever and Ever)

- * Sealed in trust, faith and truth
- * I confirm with my entire being
- * as you are truly the only god and deserving of all my worship

Amên.

(Amen)

The word Amen (Tiberian Hebrew Āmēn-"So be it; truly", Standard Hebrew Amen, Arabic Āmīn) is a declaration of affirmation found in the Hebrew Bible, the New Testament, and in the Qur'an. It has always been in use within Judaism and Islam. It has been generally adopted in Christian worship as a concluding formula for prayers and hymns. In Islam, it is the standard ending to suras. Common English translations of the word amen include: "Verily", "Truly", "So be it", and "Let it be". Colloquially, it can also mean "I agree," or "Well said."

In Judaism, it is taught that the word Amen is an acronym for El melek (ne'eman), meaning "God, King [who is] Trustworthy." It is related to the Hebrew word emuna or "faith" with the same linguistic root, implying that one is affirming with, and of, "the faith" of Judaism (and its belief in Monotheism).

In traditional and modern Jewish liturgy, "Amen" is a word often used by a congregation as a way to affirm and subscribe to the words uttered previously by whoever leads the prayer.

Jews usually pronounce the word as it is pronounced in Hebrew: "ah-MAIN."

